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CLASSIFICATION

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SOURCE

Newspaper and periodical as indicated.

GORDEYEV'S LIQUID FOR THE TREATMENT OF CANCER

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.

Recently Dr V. G. Gordeyev (Stanislav, Western Ukraine) was awarded the Stalin Prize for his work on the treatment of skin cancer, which culminated in the discovery of "Gordeyev's liquid." Gordeyev's liquid is an extremely effective remedy which, in addition to skin cancer, cures with equal speed and efficiency various other pathological skin conditions such as ulcers, dry and moist eczema, sycosis, fibromas, cutaneous leishmaniasis, ulcerous tuberculosis, and tuberculosis verrucosa cutis.

The application of the remedy is extremely simple. For instance, in the case of an extensive skin cancer which penetrates rather deeply into the tissues, practically reaching the bone, the application is as follows: With a hypodermic syringe, single drops of the liquid are injected at distances of 3-4 mm over the whole area of the cancer. During each injection, the syringe is held still for 5-6 sec, to give the Miquid time to penetrate. Treatment of the whole area requires 15-20 min. As a result of the treatment, the patches of tissue destroyed by the disease assume a bloodless, grayish-white appearance. The remedy acts immediately: cancerous cells are killed at once. Twenty-four hours later, a dry crust appears at the site of the injections. Complete healing sets in 8-10 days after the treatment. When healing is completed, only an inconspicuous scar remains.(1)

Two types of Gordeyev's liquid are used: No 1, which has a weaker action, and No 2, which has a strong action. Both types exhibit necrotizing and bactericidal properties, but do not produce any conspicuous inflammatory effect. The mode of application varies with the nature of the affliction. In tumors of the lips, a drop syringe is used, while a special syringe equipped with a grooved needle is preferable for skin neoplasms. The eroded sections are moistened with the liquid.

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At the Mosrow Municipal Oncological Dispensary, illy picients were treated with Gordeyev's liquid. Tumors of the lips were anesthetized with novocain and after a preliminary biopsy injected with liquid No 1 along the periphery, under the basis and into the thickest part of the tumor. Liquid No 2 (the periphery, under the basis and into the thickest part of the tumor surface. In this type of treatment, 3 cu cm of No 1 and 1 cu cm of No 2 are used. On the 8th to 10th day after treatment, the crust falls off spontaneously. After sloughing off of the crust, the exposed surface of the tumor has a well-vasculated appearance. From this point on, granulation proceeds satisfactorily, epithelization ensues, and complete healing is achieved on the 20th to 25th day. If sections which do not heal remain, they should be injected with liquid No 2 along the periphery. In the injections care must be taken not to burn the surrounding healthy skin and thus induce dry necrosis. The treatment should not be applied in cases of very deep and extensive tumors, particularly when they are located near the corner of the mouth and the mucous membrane of the cheek may be involved for that reason.

Of 20 cases of lip tumor treated at the dispensary, 19 showed immediate recovery. Due to the short time which elapsed (3-15 mo), it was not possible to determine whether the recovery was lasting, but the results of histological examinations were encouraging.

Skin cancer was treated at the dispensary with Gordeyev's liquid as follows: After anesthetizing, injection of the tumor with liquid No 2 was carried out with a groced needle. Injections were made every 2-3 mm along the edge of the tumor, applying a rotary movement and retreating 3-4 mm from the edge of the infiltrate. The maximum dosis for one treatment of this type is 3 cu cm. When the area of damage due to the disease is extensive, several treatments are carried out. A cotton pad soaked with the liquid is applied to the tumor after the injections and held in place for 2-3 hours. On the second day after the treatment, a crust is formed. The crust sloughs off on the 7th to 10th day and epithelization is completed on the 20th day. Application of a bactericidal fomentation aids recovery.

This treatment was applied in 63 cases, with good effects in all instances.(2)

SOURCES

- 1. Vladimir Kedrov, "Living Dev," Ogonek, Vol XXIX, No 21, 20 May 51, p 18
- Dr A. Oshmyanskaya (Moscow), "Gordeyev's Liquid," Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, Vol XIV, No 17 (933), 15 Mar 51, p 4

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